SEEDLINGS AND SAPLINGS INVENTORY OF TOK BALI, [illegible] AND KEMAMAN, TERENGGANU MANGROVE COMMUNITIES

[illegible]

FAKULTI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI
KOLEJ UNIVERSITI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA
2006

Seedlings and saplings inventory of Tok Bali, Kelantan and Kemaman, Terengganu mangrove communities / Freedey Mosulin.

Lihat sebelah

SEEDLINGS AND SAPLINGS INVENTORY OF TOK BALI, KELANTAN AND KEMAMAN, TERENGGANU MANGROVE COMMUNITIES

By

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Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Applied Science (Biodiversity Conservation and Management)

Department of Biological Sciences
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2006

This project should be cited as:

Freedey, M. 2006. Seedlings and Saplings inventory of Tok Bali, Kelantan and Kemaman , Terengganu mangrove communities. Undergraduate thesis, Bachelor of Applied Science in Biodiversity Conservation and Management, Faculty of Science and Technology, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia, Terengganu. 63 p.

JABATAN SAINS BIOLOGI
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PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN
PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN I DAN II

Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk: SEEDLINGS AND SAPLINGS INVENTORY OF TOK BALI, KELANTAN AND KEMAMAN, TERENGGANU MANGROVE COMMUNITIES oleh Freedey Mosulin no. matrik: UK 9107 telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Biologi sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains Gunaan Pemuliharaan dan Pengurusan Biodiversiti, Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise to God Almighty for His blessing enabled me to finish this thesis. First and foremost, I would like to thank Miss Jamilah Mohd. Salim, my supervisor for being generous in sharing her knowledge and also exposing me to what this research is all about. Her guidance and patience has made my research possible and successful.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Razali Salam, Mr. Abdul Habir Alias and Mr. Yunus Ibrahim for cooperation and providing the additional information about mangrove especially during the sampling was carried out. Without their assist and guidance, this study might not run smoothly.

My deep gratitude goes to my family, my parents and brothers for their unconditional love and support. Special thanks also go to Miss Edith David for discussing and solving the problems that I encountered. Deepest appreciation also to my friends especially mangrove team for their cooperation and have assisted me during the sampling has been conducted.

Last but not least, in order not to leave anyone out, thank you all who were involved directly and indirectly during the completion of my project.

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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to determine seedlings and saplings composition and distribution in stands of Tok Bali, Kelantan and Kemaman, Terengganu. In total, 42 plots of 1 m × 1 m were established in both study sites. DBH (saplings) and height (seedlings) data were obtained and analyzed. Overall, *Sonneratia alba* had the highest number of seedlings and saplings in Tok Bali mangrove stand of 137 individuals, followed by *Avicennia alba* and *Ceriops decandra*, with 112 and 8 individuals respectively. Meanwhile, *Rhizophora apiculata* was the most abundant seedlings and saplings in Kemaman study site, with 122 individuals, followed by *Kandelia kandel* (19 individuals) and *Bruguiera cylindrica* (eight individuals). Other species of seedlings and saplings were *Sonneratia alba*, *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, *Sonneratia caseolaris*, *Ceriops decandra* and *Nypa fruticans* with less than 10 individuals. Possible regeneration potential at both study sites is compared and discussed.

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini dijalankan bagi menentukan komposisi spesies serta taburan bagi anak benih dan anak pokok bakau yang terdapat pada komuniti hutan paya laut di daerah Tok Bali, Kelantan dan Kemaman, Terengganu. Sebanyak 42 plot berukuran 1 m × 1 m telah dibina di kedua-dua kawasan kajian. Data-data seperti DBH (anak pokok bakau) dan tinggi pokok (benih dan anak pokok bakau), telah diambil dan dianalisis. Secara keseluruhannya, spesies *Sonneratia alba* merupakan anak benih dan anak pokok yang mempunyai bilangan individu tertinggi di kawasan kajian Tok Bali iaitu sebanyak 137 individu, diikuti spesies *Avicennia alba* dan *Ceriops decandra*, iaitu masing-masing mencatat sebanyak 112 dan 8 individu. Sementara itu, spesies *Rhizophora apiculata* merupakan anak benih dan anak pokok bakau yang terdapat paling banyak di kawasan kajian Kemaman iaitu sebanyak 122, diikuti spesies *Kandelia kandel* (19 individu) dan *Bruguiera cylindrica* (lapan individu). Manakala spesies-spesies anak benih dan anak pokok bakau yang lain adalah *Sonneratia alba*, *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, *Sonneratia caseolaris*, *Ceriops decandra* and *Nypa fruticans*; kesemuanya mencatat bilangan individu yang rendah iaitu kurang daripada 10. Potensi untuk proses regenerasi bagi kedua-dua kawasan kajian telah dibuat perbandingan dan dibincangkan.